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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

Vol. 43.

Story.

THE REPUBLIC OF "LETTERS."

By an old Typo, in "Hand and Heart."
We are a body of twenty and six,
ranked in our orders of *font and nicks*;
Twenty stout consonants, gentlemen rate,
And six soft vowels, all ladies fair;
Linked with our sisters we move along,
In graceful prose, or liquid song;
But wanting them, we're a timeless race,
Like crusty old bachelors—out of place.

We are in order of twenty and six,
Laid in *cases* or ranged in *sticks*;
Prostrate and dumb, we are doomed to lie,
Like dead men's bones, in a heap of pie,
Till our sovereign, Min, who alone can give
The mandate to make our dry bones live,
Gives a magic *shake* and the word of command,
When rank and file on our feet we stand!

Shake us! and over the earth is heard
The trumpet song of the patriot bird;
Shake us again! and the living page
Unrolls each great historic age;
Another shake! and in gorgeous pall
Sweeps the drama past, with its splendid all;
Again! and the shadows of mental night
Are scoured by philosophy's touch of light.

Shake us again! and a tempest flies
On hurricane wing through the darkened skies;
Up get people, and down go thrones,
Crown and scepter, despot and drone;
But like the hurricane's sweeping blast
That clears the air when the tempest's past,
The unseen Worker's beneficent will
Brings future good from apparent ill.

Another shake all the earth alarms,
And the frantic nations rush to arms!
Tornado of blood like rivers flow,
And the sun looks down on a world of woe;
Another shake! and the Angel of Peace
Bids the sword be sheathed, and the discord cease;
And harvest waves over the bone-strewn plain,
While trade and commerce revive again.

'Twas the grandest shaking that shook the earth
When we to the Book of Books gave birth;
When saints and martyrs defied the rage
Of priestly pride in a darkened age;
Then Conscience, unfettered, proclaimed abroad
Her charter'd rights through the Word of God,
And the Printer baffled all monkish tricks
With his magical characters, twenty and six!

STORY OF THE EASTERN QUESTION, SIMPLY TOLD.

You ask me to tell you "all about the Turks and the Eastern Question," that everybody is talking about. I am afraid that would be rather a long story, but I think I might give you a few clear ideas on the subject.

Well, you must know that a hundred years ago or less, the leading axiom of European policy was the maintenance of the "balance of power"—that is, a sort of mutual arrangement for preventing one Power from preponderating over the rest. It is rather the fashion of modern writers to laugh at the notion, but there was a great deal of wisdom in it. It was a sort of national admission that each country, beyond its own selfish interests, owed a "duty towards its neighbor," and practically it rendered war less frequent than would have otherwise been the case. Under such a system, the continued existence of Turkey was of great consequence in preserving an equal balance of power among European States. It kept Russia from becoming a Mediterranean Power; kept Austria or Russia from getting possession of the mouth of the Danube; kept France on England from taking Syria or Egypt; and so on. But Russia was perhaps the Power which was most hampered by it, and accordingly it was she chiefly who stirred up and kept alive the result of the Greeks, whose independence struck the first serious blow that Turkey received; and since that the European Powers have, with different objects, always assumed a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, under pretext of protecting the Christian inhabitants. This embarrassed the Turkish Government still further, for she was forced to introduce all sorts of administrative reforms on the European model, quite unguided to the character and habits of the people. Before this, in many of the Asiatic provinces, a sort of feudal government existed, under which the people were fairly well-treated and contented, each district being governed by its own local chief. But now, instead of this, each province is governed by a Pasha from Constantinople, whose only object is to fill his own pockets as

fast as possible; so that as a general rule, there is nothing but plundering and oppression in Europe, then, as you see, is partly to blame for this, and for many of the evils of the Turkish system of government it is, unfortunately, Christians who are responsible. When the Turks took Constantinople, being ignorant of the language of their new subjects, they were obliged to carry on the business of the government through interpreters, who were usually Greeks; and thus a sort of official caste grew up, nominally Christian, but practically quite unscrupulous and pliant; and even to this day they are the ready instruments if not the source of much of the iniquity that prevails. Of course there is great jealousy between the Christians and Mohammedans—I say Mohammedans here, and not Turks, because in most of the provinces of European Turkey the Mohammedans belong to the same races as their Christian neighbors.

Unfortunately, the Christians are not united among themselves. They belong to different races, as well as to different Churches, some of which hate each other worse than they hate the Turks. The greater number of these Christians belong to the Greek Church, which causes them to look to the Czar as their head, though the most enlightened classes are usually other than they used to be of Russian advances; others, again, are more or less subject to the Pope of Rome, and these appear to have got orders not to join in the insurrection; accordingly, some of them have remained neutral, while others are fighting on the Turkish side. There is often, too, little sympathy between the bishops and their people, for the former enjoy various privileges at the hands of the Turks which makes them indisposed to rebel. All this has made it easier for the Turks to keep their Christian subjects in order. Indeed, one of their chief home difficulties is due to the jealousy felt by the Mohammedans of Slav race towards the Constantinople Turks.

The population of Turkey is composed, independently of its religious sects, of several very different races, most of them hardy, brave, and fierce; and far behind the rest of Europe in civilization. Of these the Slavs are the most important, not only from their numbers, but also from their relationship to the inhabitants of the surrounding countries. They are the latest arrival in Europe or the various races of the great family to which we belong, and all the northern provinces of Turkey, from the Black Sea to the Austrian frontier, are peopled by them. There is a good deal of sentiment talked among the Slavs about unity and "South Slav Movement" (*Pan slav all*, in Greek); and it seems that although these southern Slavs have no desire to become Russian subjects, yet Russia likes the idea of being the head and mistress of the Slav race, who being comparatively young in their civilization, and with all the vigor which youth gives a nation, believe they have a great future before them. And in this perhaps they may be right, for they are some eighty millions in number; that is more than the population of France and England together.

You know that the Turks belong to different families of mankind from that to which we and all the great European as well as the higher Indian races belong, but they have an in-born faculty for command and for ruling, as the history of the Mogul Empire in India testifies, for the Moguls were all Turks. The Turkish race in Europe have certainly in this respect degenerated, and no doubt there has been a great deal of oppression and misgovernment; but the political question is, What can the Turks do? The feelings on both sides are so embittered, that neither creed would submit to the other; so that where the population is mixed, if the Turks did not keep down the Christians, the Christians would keep down the Turks. In Serbia, which was a few years ago a Turkish province, but has now a Prince of its own, in nominal dependence only on Turkey, there was a considerable Mohammedan population. But since Serbia became independent, they have ceased to exist. That is what the Mohammedan population know they have to expect if the Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina get the upper hand. You will perhaps ask why some of the neighbors don't step in? Simply because each one is jealous of the other, and distrustful. We, and Austria and Germany, are all jealous of Russia, where the popular desire has long pointed to the possession of Constantinople. It may be said, Why should it matter to us? Our only rivalry with Russia is in India. Well, it is precisely for the sake of India that we are interested.

In the first place, you must remember that in the eyes of the Mohammedan world the Sultan of Turkey is a sacred personage—the

head of their religion—and his overthrow by Russia would make a profound sensation among our Mohammedan subjects and neighbors in Asia; and secondly, the possession of the Dardanelles by Russia would more or less endanger our road to India. This road must always lie through the Mediterranean; the only power, therefore, that could molest us on that road are the Mediterranean Powers—namely, Spain, France, and Italy. But it would be a very serious matter if Russia, our great Eastern rival besides, were added to these. This is by far the most important reason, from our point of view, against allowing Constantinople and the Dardanelles to fall into the hands of Russia. There are outlying provinces of Turkey also, such as the country watered by the Euphrates which will some day run the most direct route to India, and, above all, Egypt, which we could never see in the hands of any European Power.

To Austria, the seizure of Turkey by Russia would perhaps be more immediately serious, because no doubt Roumania, where the mouths of the Danube lie, would follow the fate of Turkey; and the possession by Russia of the mouth of the Danube, the natural outlet for her commerce, would be a great blow to Austria, and the question, for Austria, is complicated in another way. The northern provinces of Turkey, adjacent to her territories, are peopled by the Slav races, to which the Russians also belong. But Austria, too, counts a number of the Slav tribes among her population, and it would increase their loyalty (which is not very strong now) to see a great united Slav Power by their side which they were not allowed to join. You know how Austria is made up of a number of races, all violently jealous of each other. Until twenty-five years ago the Germans were supreme in the Empire, and had it all their own way. Then the Magyars, the dominant race in Hungary, having discovered that they were strong enough, refused to be ruled by Vienna any longer, and rebelled. (Take note that they had always bullied the Slavs, who were subject to them, much more than they had been bullied by the Germans, and yet all the "Liberals" in Europe supported them enthusiastically, the name of Austria being at that time the symbol of all that was despotic.) Well, the German party in self-defence stirred up their Slav subjects from Croatia, Dalmatia, &c., against their Magyar subjects, and defeated them for the time, with the help of Russia, who lent a hand, partly perhaps as a matter of Slav sentiment, but more from a dislike to rebellion in the abstract.

But the Hungarians had a great feeling for "King," and so at last they compromised the matter; and Germans and Magyars agreed to divide the power between them, as an "Austro-Hungarian" monarchy, leaving the poor Slavs who were avowed from the arrangement, out in the cold. However, they are represented in the general parliament, and are not badly off. Indeed, in such a system it is necessary to keep all parties in fairly good humour, and not to make any of them desperate. But now you see Austria's difficulty as regards Turkey. If the Slav provinces now in revolt were allowed to form themselves into an independent State, they being Slavs, this would excite the Austrian Slavs, and make them wish to join this new Slav State. Russia has very kindly suggested that Austria should step in and keep order for the present; but she has got no money to spare, and is besides not very desirous to act as policeman, and make herself unpopular among those said Slavs. Perhaps you will think that the Slavs are an European nuisance—many people do think so.

Well, then, you would think that Germany could not much care what happened in that corner of Europe, but Germany, I am afraid, is developing a quarrelsome disposition now that she is so big and strong, and having made Father Rhine quite safe, is beginning to romance about Father Danube. If Vienna is to join the German Empire, which they are already talking about at Berlin, of course the command of the Danube becomes of practical importance. It was probably not a mere accident that made a young Prussian Prince walk into Roumania one fine day some ten years ago, and get chosen as sovereign. Roumania, you must know, is composed of two Turkish provinces—Moldavia and Wallachia—and is in the same position as Serbia—i.e., under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, independent practically, only not allowed to carry on direct relations with foreign countries. Roumania is chiefly of importance owing to her position on the Danube. But you cannot be surprised that Germany is jealous of Russia, they being such near neighbors, and having subjects of dispute to settle with each other, such as the possession by Russia of the German Baltic provinces, which must,

I suppose, be fought out some day, since even in eighteen hundred years of Christianity the nations have not learned any less stupid way of settling their disputes.

I may as well tell you here about these so-called "German" provinces of Russia. The bulk of the population is not German, and never was, but Finnish. In heathen days they were conquered and converted by the knights of Teutonic order, with not much more tenderness, probably, than a Mohammedan conqueror would have shown. The descendants of those knights who never mingled with the people, are still the aristocracy of the country, and have long held a prominent position in Russian society, enjoying a great proportion of the highest offices in the Empire. But the native (Slav) Russians do not like this, and are now putting a stop to it—causing some blister at Berlin, which is perhaps natural, but hardly reasonable.

As for what poor France may think about the whole question, hardly any takes the trouble to ask; but I am afraid the way she chiefly looks at it is with the hope that in the general scrimmage she may get back her lost territory; and whatever alliances she may form, it will be with that as her chief object. Her principal interest in Turkey, latterly, had been about Syria, partly from reminiscences of Napoleon's attempt to take Syria away from Turkey; partly from a confused idea that, "as eldest daughter of the Church," it was her duty to protect the Christians and the "holy places" at Jerusalem, though, of course, the Latin Church was really as much an interloper at Jerusalem as the Greek Church would be at Rome. A dispute between France and Russia about these "holy places" was one of the causes of the Crimean War. But all that part of French policy is for the present at an end. And, now, I am afraid if I give you any more Turkey to day you will not be able to digest it.

"SOMEBODY CAN'T GET IN."—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the proprietor of a small saloon on Beaubien street put down the curtains, locked the door, and was walking off when he was hailed by a policeman. The saloonist crossed the street to the officer and said, "Dat black is glosed up for von week." "What's the matter?" asked the officer. "Well I can't stand such feelings around." In de first place, a man comes in and says, "Well, Dilden is elected," and he kicks off the chairs. "Pooty soon comes anudder man in and he says, 'Hooray! Hayes has got 'em now!' and he kicks over a dable. Anudder man in a little while comes in and says, 'Nobady is elected any more!' and he pinks some glasses. Shud like dot has it been for a week, and I am clean discouraged. If somepdy says Dilden is elected, I pelief dot; if somepdy says Hayes is elected, I pelief dot; if somepdy says nobpdy is elected, I feels like dis country vhas going to some dogs right away." "Yes it does bother one," consoled the officer. Tell all der boys dot I have glosed up for returns, and dot somepdy can't get in," replied the man and he turned his face homeward.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Two or Hix."—The following story comes from the City of Dublin.—A barber was waited on one morning by a nice young gentleman who desired the hair-dresser's lowest terms per week for keeping his comely caput in condition. A moderate sum was named and accepted. Thereafter the new customer appeared regularly every day for a "close shave," with frequent additions of shampooing and hair-cutting, and often twice a day. In short, the barber marvelled much at the rapidity with which this young man's beard and hair grew; and the mystery was only solved after a considerable lapse of time, when on day "two of him" came into the shop at once for a shave. The original customer who made the bargain had a twin brother so exactly like him in personal appearance that one couldn't tell 'tween from which," and the two had been getting the attention of the tonsor for the price paid for one.

The following letter was received at the Executive mansion the other day:
Ulysses S. Grant—Hon. Sir:
As I'm only a farmer's daughter,
And you are a President grand,
It's more than likely we shall never meet
'This side of 'The Happy Land.'
So I wish to make a little request,
'Tis sent with a girlish laugh;
Will you please to favor me, kind sir,
With the President's autograph?
IDA ELDRIDGE.
CAMBRIDGE, Washington Co., N. Y.
She got it.

PRINCIPAL CAIRD ON BELIEF OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Principal Caird, D. D., preached in the South Parish Church, Greenock, recently, the building being densely crowded. Taking for his text the words "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," the preacher at the outset referred briefly to the forms of moral and mental slavery, including prejudice, narrow-mindedness, and hereditary belief of the generally accepted Bible truths. Some people, he said, took their belief of Bible truths from their ministers, from public opinion, conventional associations &c. Others founded their belief in the Bible because of the miracles and prophecies recorded by the book, and also to a great extent from their having been taught that it was a sacred oracular testimony. He made bold to say that his belief in the Bible was not founded on any of these reasons. "There were a good many people to whom that statement might seem half blasphemous—people who said, Here is a book the inspiration of which has been proven by miracles and prophecies wrought, and every word in which they would implicitly believe. Here are certain doctrines which inspired prophets and teachers have transmitted to the world, and these people held that it was for them to believe humbly and reverently, and take these teachings on trust. Now, however humble and reverent such language was, he (Dr. Caird) made bold to say that it was not the language of belief. Was that the deepest and truest which believed the Bible to be God's word because wonderful miracles had been wrought in support of it? No, it was not; but the true belief was of self-inspirational consciousness, under the influence of which a person could say he knew and felt it to be the truth, and though heaven and earth should be brought together to disprove it his faith would remain unshaken. To believe the Bible inspired because people may have been taught so, was a shallow second-hand belief. The humility of intelligence was nobler than the humility of ignorance, and there might be too much humility in the blind acceptance of an oracular book. But when he found that such a book satisfied all the cravings of his heart, and shed a light on the deepest problems of man's existence, he rendered it an intelligent homage superior to that of ignorant trust or blind belief.

A VICTIM OF THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.—"I ain't wet in dis year, boss," said a venerable darkey to a gentleman from whom he had solicited 10 cents' "ter gitt de ole nigger a dram." "I ain't wet in dis year," cause I see dey's gwine ter take de common fun General Grant. I ain't foolin' wid politics no how. De me I woid de woe money I los' in dat Freedman Bank. Dey wuz just a milkin' me right long."

"Why didn't you make a fuss about it?" queried the gentleman.
"Lor boss! Wat de reezen do pullet don't cackle when de nigger comes 'long an' lift him offen de roos?"
The gentleman could not faw the conundrum.

A SNAKE!—A Chicago grocer and his family took dinner with one of his patrons a few days since. "This is very nice chicken," observed the grocer, as he discussed a piece of the leading dish on the table. "Very nice spring chicken, I should judge." "That shows what kind of a judge you are," broke in the irrepressible youngster of the household. "Mother says that chicken is the toughest old rooster she saw in all her born days, an' she bought it from you too!" The rest of the meal passed off in silence, but soon after the guests had gone away an atmospheric disturbance arose in that house which shook it from roof to foundation.—*Chicago Journal.*

"What do you think of the present jury system?" inquired a man of an old Chicago ex-Judge the other evening. "Think?" echoed the old man in disgust. "Why, I think it is getting so that if a man should plead guilty of murder, and try to get hung, the jury would, somehow or other, manage to acquit him."

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Whomver to himself bath said,
I will a family paper take,
Both for my own and children's sake?
If such there be, let him repent
And have this paper to him sent
—*Freehold Democrat.*

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer. "Oh, ave, ser!" replied he. "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth. Ye can put the lies into it yourself."

Standard.
EVERY WEDNESDAY
SMITH,
No. 10, Market St.
P. M. S.
—If paid in advance,
 till the end of the year.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
Written order or continued
no written directions.
S W 1 m 2 m 3 m
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or as may be agreed on,
and to this office must be

& SHOES.

AND GENTLEMEN'S
and Shoes,

E MANUFACTORY.

Imported Stock, consisting
Boots, Arctic Overshoes
Rubbers,
the lowest terms
J. M. HANSON.

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Black Soulong Tea,
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COGERS.

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do do

est Pale GENEVA.

CLARET,
HAMPSON,
Best Sou ch & Irish
WHISKY,
do.

'S & OH.S.

Iron, best White Paint,
could be.

1 Law Oil.

STREET & CO

E. T. & Co.

17, from London.

1 Pale Geneva.

ogues Tea.

ashed Sugar

a. & S. S. S. Best Stone

Dublin Porter, quart

one Stout & Pale Ale.

Pale Sherry.

Brown Best White Lead

Linseed and Raw

do Refined Oil.

STREET

IRON, M. D.

1, Surgeon,

COLLEGE.

or to Let.

dwelling HOUSE and Lot

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THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

We condense the following from an able article in the *Scottish American Journal*, and endorse the views expressed.—Ed. STANDARD.

A large amount of attention has lately been devoted to this subject. It has formed the main topic of discussion in many religious assemblies; in the columns of newspapers, and through the medium of the pulpit itself, the arguments *pro et con*, have found expression; and, as was to be expected, very diverse opinions have been uttered, and very antagonistic conclusions formed.

It is questionable whether any practical good can arise from such a discussion.—Both the agencies in question have their appointed spheres; and by confining themselves to their legitimate functions both may succeed promoting in a large degree the cause of educational progress and moral reform. There is nothing antagonistic between them; the one indeed is auxiliary to the other; and it can be only by losing sight of the specific character and direct object of each that the one can be considered the rival of, or superior to the other.

By general consent, and by immemorial usage, the pulpit is the vehicle for the inculcation of religious truth, and the chief motives to their legitimate functions both may succeed promoting in a large degree the cause of educational progress and moral reform. There is nothing antagonistic between them; the one indeed is auxiliary to the other; and it can be only by losing sight of the specific character and direct object of each that the one can be considered the rival of, or superior to the other.

And this is decidedly consistent and proper.

As contradistinguished from this the press has a secular rather than a spiritual aspect; and in fulfilment of its mission it is at liberty to avail itself of every possible source of information. It exists primarily, indeed, for the impartation of knowledge on current events, and its province is rather to report and circulate news of all kinds than to seek the establishment of either religious, philosophical, or scientific theories, on assumed or clearly demonstrated premises. This very fact secures for the newspaper a variety which is denied to the sermon, and which gives it a potent charm for any and every class of readers. Within its pages vice and virtue, ignorance and knowledge, poverty and wealth, selfishness and generosity, tyranny and freedom, literature and art, science and religion, blend their influences, and appear side by side. There is thus an appeal to every condition of intellect and to every phase of society; and whilst unrestricted by the rigid laws which apply to the pulpit, its discourses or its facts can be perused at all times, in all places, and under all conditions.

It is but natural, therefore, that the newspaper should acquire a high degree of popularity amongst all classes of the community, and that it should have a proportionate influence in forming public opinion, and in regulating national action. In this respect it is a powerful educational agency. The man or the community would be demented who should underrate or despise its influence. It is both a reflex of opinion and a means for the formation of opinion; and no more could either the church or society dispense with its influence than it could abrogate the form or the college. These considerations, however, do not justify the assumption that the press is superseding the pulpit. He is an enemy to both who ventures upon such a proposition. They are auxiliary to each other; and the great social and moral reformation of the age will be best advanced by ensuring their conjoint and harmonious action.

THE FIRST SOUND TELEGRAPH.—The project at present under consideration in England, of establishing a line of telegraph across the Atlantic continent from the Cape of Good Hope, reminds us of the various fact, not generally known, we believe, that the earliest system of telegraphy for signalling over long distances originated among the African negroes. It is still more remarkable that the means used were telephonic, and the signals were read by sound, and not by the eye, as in the case of the semaphore or other early signalling devices. The "climber," as the instrument used is termed, is still in existence, and has been in use from time immemorial in the Cameroons country, on the west coast of Africa. By the sound produced on striking it, the natives carry on conversation with great rapidity and at several miles distance. The noises are made to produce a perfect and distinct language, as intelligible to the operator as that uttered by the human voice.—*Scientific American.*

The Ottawa *Free Press* recommends the Government to place an armed vessel at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy this winter to prevent such injuries as were last season inflicted on Canadian fishermen by the crews of United States fishing vessels.

A despatch from Lord Carnarvon to Lord Dufferin is published concerning the latter's British Columbia speech. It says: "I cannot convey to you the adequate terms

my appreciation of the ability with which you have dealt with this difficult question, and of the valuable language in which you brought your views before the delegation. Your speech will have the best effect upon the public opinion of British Columbia, and of every part of the Dominion, and will contribute greatly to induce that calm and deliberate view which is called for in a case surrounded by so many and great difficulties as is the present controversy."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, DEC. 13, 1876.

LATEST NEWS.

President Grant is urged to resign that some one of independence may act as President during the time Congress is setting the question of who is to be President.

The Ottawa Government in accordance with request of lumbermen has agreed to fix duty on imported park.

Gov. Caron is not expected to recover. The canals have closed. The weather is fearfully cold at Montreal.

Two incendiary fires occurred at Yarmouth last week.

Several marine disasters are reported at New York.

The news from Constantinople is more pacific—even hopeful. The interview between Gen. Lyndell and the Marquis of Salisbury, resulted in a complete friendly understanding.

The prospects in India are not so gloomy in the famine threatened districts.

The ministerial crisis in France continues.

The weather reports from New York state that extreme cold continues.

OUTSIDE PAGE.

There is a very concise and well written article, entitled "Story of the Eastern Question, Simply Told," which is worthy of a careful perusal, as it explains the causes which led to the present difficulty in Europe, and it also gives some matters of history, with which many persons are not familiar. "Principal Caid on Belief of the Scriptures," and also some stanzas on "The Republic of Letters" which will amuse the members of the fourth Estate, are published on the same page.

A FEW WORDS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PARENT'S" letter is received; would it not be more advisable to make the matter known to the proper authority, than to publish the letter over an assumed signature?

"INQUIRY" letter is too personal, and deals with matters with which the public are in no wise concerned. The report he alludes to, may or may not be true, but he is mistaken in supposing that such a petty method of revenge would be approved by any well-balanced mind. Our correspondent, "Inhabitant" is we fear like some others, who suppose that a newspaper is the proper vehicle through which to make known their grievances real or imaginary; we will undeceive them, however, and state that one of the most important duties of an editor is to know what to insert and what to reject, and it matters not what his own likes or dislikes are; it is a duty he owes to his patrons not to publish personal attacks, from his own pen or that of others. True—the castigation deservedly given by our correspondent is merited, but as an impartial journalist, we cannot consent to add to the oblique which the person alluded to is heaping upon himself. There is an old saying "give him rope enough and—" he will do the rest.

Burning of the Brooklyn Theatre.—A Horror of Horrors.

On the night of the 5th inst. the Brooklyn Theatre caught fire, during the performance of the play of "The Two Orphans." Within five minutes the whole inside of the building was ablaze, and such was the effect upon the large audience, that it was seized by a panic, and the rush for the door was fearful; people rushed madly on, many fell down and others followed them, blocking up every avenue of egress. It has been ascertained that upwards of four hundred people, men, women and children, were burned in the blazing ruins. Over two hundred and eighty bodies were recovered, and the scenes were heartrending in identifying the remains. The terrible calamity was made the subject of discourse in the New York churches on Sabbath last. The City of Brooklyn is in mourning. The New York *Herald* has eighteen columns of a description of the fire, list of bodies identified, and other information with reference to the terrible calamity.

OUR HOME COMPANION and Canadian Teacher, for December has been received. In a previous issue we commended this excellent and useful monthly to the attention of Teachers and others. All its departments are carefully made up, each has its own attractive features—the mathematical department is worth more of itself than the subscription price of the Magazine, viz.—\$1.50 per annum, with an oil thimble. In fact, its literary, fireside, children's

and publishers departments are calculated to bring profit and pleasure to the school and domestic circle. Each number contains 32 pages.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Mr. H. R. Smith of St. John announces in our columns, his stock of Christmas and New Years presents in Books, Stationery, Toys, &c., which will be delivered at St. Andrews, free of freight.

Cockburn Bros. offer for sale some beautiful Holiday Articles for toilet and other purposes.—See Advt.

Messrs. Old & Turner have also received, and are opening for the Christmas season, choice articles for ladies and gentlemen's wear, holiday presents; and offer liberal inducements to cash buyers. Their advertisement will appear in next week's STANDARD.

When Mr. Moody was preaching in Farwell hall in Chicago, the other day, the singing of one hymn did not go well, partly because it was pitched too high. "I can't preach after such singing as that," he exclaimed. "Now let everybody sing the chorus." And he got them to sing as he wanted to.

[If Mr. Moody desires artistic and classical music to accompany his preaching, he should come to St. Andrews, where, in a church we know of, may be heard every Sabbath, such strains of discords, both vocal and instrumental, as have never yet, we will venture to say greeted his nervous aural sense.]

DEATH OF MRS. BAYARD.—Under the proper heading, a notice of the death of this amiable woman is inserted. Many here well remember her as Miss Susan Wilson, daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq., of Chamcook, and afterwards as the wife of Dr. Wm. Bayard of St. John. Mrs. Bayard was universally beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Many in St. Andrews deeply sympathize with Dr. Bayard in his great loss.

CAREER OF MOODY AND SAGNEY.—This valuable work will be delivered by Mr. Cockburn, during the present week to subscribers. Persons who have not ordered a copy can do so by leaving their names at Dr. Cockburn's Dispensary.

Old Winter finally set in on Saturday last with an easterly snow-storm which lasted during the day, and during the night and on Sunday. The thermometer fell to six below zero, which with a northerly wind made it decidedly cold. It commenced snowing and blowing on Tuesday, and it is probable that there is now sufficient snow for sleighing.

DEATH OF HON. C. R. WHIDDEN.—We learn from exchanges the death of our old and respected friend, C. R. Whidden, of Calais, on Sunday 3d inst. When quite a youth, "Mr. Whidden" resided with his parents, and a genial, talented boy he was. We have long known him, and it gave us pleasure to learn in after years, of his success which his talents and probity won for him. He filled several important public positions—offices of trust and honor. As a Representative and Senator of Maine, Mayor of Calais, City Solicitor, Collector of Customs, he adorned those offices—the gift of his constituents. He was a man of versatile talents, and was esteemed for his domestic and social qualities. In early life he became a member of the Baptist Church, and lived up to his profession. Alas! one after another old friends have gone to a better country. Mr. Whidden leaves a wife and family to lament the loss of an devoted husband and affectionate father.

Professor Huxley says: "The general notion of an Englishman when he gets rich is to found an estate and benefit his family. The general notion of an American, when fortunate, is to do something for the good of the people and from which benefits shall continue to flow. The latter is the noble ambition."

Hon. George Brown appeared before Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, to answer the charge of contempt of Court for having published in the Toronto *Globe* an article commenting severely on the action of Judge Wilson in reference to the libel suit of Hon. Mr. Simpson against the *Durham Times*—better known as the "Big Push Case." Mr. Brown was not represented by counsel, but urged the matter himself.

In a Connecticut village a church member had a grudge against his pastor. Instead of satisfying it in the ordinary way, by bringing a libel suit or getting up a scandal, he took a novel way of his own. At the evening prayer meetings freedom was given to all who wanted to speak, and this brother improved the opportunity, not by making angry or scurrilous harangues, but by quoting passage after passage from the Bible descriptive of the peculiarities of the pastor.—At meeting after meeting, with voice and manner as meek as those of Moses at his meekest, he would recite these passages, with not a word of comment, but throwing all the comment into the modulation of his voice and the expression of his countenance. He finally got even with the minister, who, worried out of all patience, handed in his resignation. The church is now vacant, and will be a promising field of labour for any clergyman, old or young, whose spiritual hide is as repellent as alligator leather.

A NEW PASSAGE TO THE SEA.

The complete success attendant on the construction of the Suez Canal, it is thought, has now been fully equalled by the opening up of a new passage to the sea from Amsterdam. As a work of scientific and engineering skill it demands a congratulatory notice; whilst in its commercial and practical effects it is certain to prove of great value.

It has long been felt that Amsterdam needed a more direct passage to the North Sea. The Zuyder Zee, on a branch of which Amsterdam is situated, is navigable only by small vessels; and had it not been for the North Holland Canal, the trade of Amsterdam would long since have been crippled for the want of a proper outlet. That Canal, however, was inadequate to the demands made upon it, and was rather a tributary to the success of Rotterdam in opposition to its rival. By the Canal now open, Amsterdam has gained direct access to the ocean by a route of less than fifty miles. The Canal is from sixty to ninety feet wide at the bottom, with a surface width of from two hundred to four hundred feet; and when fully excavated it is calculated to float vessels drawing at least twenty-three feet of water. In the construction of this Canal three things have been aimed at. The first has been to shut off the Zuyder Zee from the Lake Y; the second to construct the Canal through the lake, and from that to the ocean; and the third to form a harbor on the coast where the Canal reaches the ocean. These things have been effectually accomplished, at a cost of about \$10,000,000, and the amount of labor in surmounting some of the obstacles which were encountered renders it one of the greatest engineering and mechanical works of the age.

As a mere illustration of this, two facts only may be cited. The bed of the lake has been pumped clear of water for a space of 12,500 acres; and in the construction of the harbor not less than 640,000 tons of concrete have been used, whilst two jetties stretch more than a mile into the ocean, with a space apart from each other at the shore of 1,300 yards. The Canal was opened with appropriate ceremonies, and amidst tumultuous demonstrations of public rejoicing, on the first of the present month. It was a fit occasion for enthusiasm; for it will contribute most effectually to the trade and prosperity of Amsterdam; and it furnishes another proof that science and labor can overcome the most formidable obstacles. The honor of devising the great work is due to Sir John Hawkshaw, and English and Scotch engineers have been foremost in carrying it into effect.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF SAWDUST.—Sawdust is a dangerous material wherewith to fill attics, nor is it wholly substance to strew upon floors. Several cases have recently been noted where conflagrations have been caused by cigar stumps igniting the sawdust, which smoldered slowly in the receptacles, unperceived, and finally set fire to the adjoining woodwork. Sawdust, moreover, when slightly impregnated with oil or grease, is very prone to spontaneous combustion. We published not very long since, an instance where the sawdust sifted down through cracks in the floor boards, and accumulated between the beams, where it absorbed spilled oil. It eventually burst into flames, which nearly destroyed the entire edifice.—*Scientific American.*

A Glasgow farmer was recently arrested for selling adulterated cream. On analysis this cream was found to be adulterated with only seventy-three per cent of skimmed milk. How particular his customers must have been?

Some boiler makers in Dubuque put a boy in a boiler to hold a hammer-head to the rivets as they were driven in, and when they were all completed he was found too big to come out of the hole. He stripped and greased his skin, but it was of no use, and it took six men an hour and a half to cut him out.

A distinguished French scientist died. M. Charles St. Claitre-Deville was a chemist and mineralogist of great ability. He discovered amorphous and insoluble sulphur, thus showing, for the first time, a simple body in two conditions, differing not only in physical characteristics, but in essential chemical properties.

Another encounter with the Indians by United States troops is reported. General Mackenzie has attacked and put to the rout a band of Choyenne Indians in the Big Horn Mountains. The village was destroyed, and a large number of the hostile tribe were killed or wounded. One officer and five privates, however, were killed, and twenty soldiers wounded. It is now proposed to pursue Crazy Horse, who is reported to be on the Rosebud river. Such assaults ought to have the effect of intimidating the Indians; but it is still questionable whether this is the most humane or righteous policy. The tribes may be defeated, yet not conquered; and, in any case, the victory over them will be dearly won.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of Canada has just closed its annual session at Ottawa. The past year appears to have been a prosperous one, the Grand Secretary reporting a membership of 37,000, and the Treasurer and income of over \$8,000. By an almost unanimous vote the action of their delegates at the E. W. G. L. was sustained. A communication from the National Lodge U. T. A. pertaining to union, was received, and a committee appointed to report upon it.

The official statement of the national debt of the United States on the 1st inst. has been issued. It shows the debt to be \$2,789,336,099, being an increase for the month of \$457,000. This is not a very encouraging picture, viewed in the light of preparation for a resumption of specie payment.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has decided favorably on the constitutionality of a State law taxing liquor sellers for the maintenance of an asylum for inebriates.

REPORTED DEFALCATION.—It is reported that another official employed at one of the principal stations on the I. C. R. has stepped down and out, with "portable property."—*Haltic Herald.*

JOHN S. MAGEE.

DIED.

At St. John, on Saturday evening 9th inst., SUSAN MARIA, wife of WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D., &c., and daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq., of Chamcook, aged 56 years.

HANDSOME FOR XMAS!

Scriptural Mottoes, PERFUMERY, PHOTO FRAMES.

A VARIETY OF

TOY ORNAMENTS.

A SELECTION OF ELIGANT WRITING PAPER and Envelopes.

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES

SUITABLE FOR XMAS & NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

TOGETHER WITH A SUPPLY OF

Sago, Gelatine, Tapioca, and other articles required at this Holiday Season.

FOR SALE BY

Cockburn Bros.

D-c. 12, 1876.

Kinsey's Lock Blocks!

NEW FOR CEMENTS!

USEFUL, AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE!

With these Blocks you can make your own Picture Frames, Crosses, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Anchors, Letters, &c.

100 in EACH BOX.

Two Sizes, Only 25 & 30 cents per box.

Together with an assortment of

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS SUITABLE FOR

Xmas and New Years Presents.

FOR SALE BY—

H. R. SMITH, 14 King Street.

DR. J. E. GRANT,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

CALAIS, MAINE.

TEETH EXTRACTED, AND FROM ONE TO A WHOLE SET INSERTED.

Dr. Grant will visit his patients in St. Andrews every three months.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

SERVED UP IN ALL STYLES

AT THE "MEGANTIC HOTEL."

FOR SALE BY PINT, QUART OR GALLON.

Private families supplied at short notice.

Fresh from St. John & P. E. every boat.

Dissolution & Copartnership

THIS partnership existing between Hughes and Whitlock was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All debts due the firm must be paid to W. H. Whitlock, who will adjust any claims against it.

JOHN E. HUGHES, W. H. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, Nov. 17, 1876.

Official statement of the nation, the United States on the 1st inst. issued. It shows the debt to be \$16,000,000, being an increase for the \$157,000. This is not a very big picture, viewed in the light of an asylum for inebriates.

Minnesota Supreme Court has doably on the constitutionality of taxing liquor sellers for the use of an asylum for inebriates.

DEFECTION.—It is reported her official employed at one of the stations on the I. C. R. has been and out, with "portable pro-Holmes Herald."

JOHN S. MAGEE
Superior quality, and Low Prices, at on H. C. R.

DIED.
John, on Saturday evening 9th AN MARIA, wife of WILLIAM BAY, D. & Co., daughter of the late John, Esq., of Chamcook, aged 54

SOME FOR XMAS!

ptural Mottoes,
PURFUMERY,
TO FRAMES.

A VARIETY OF
Y ORNAMENTS.

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WITH A SUPPLY OF
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tured at this Holiday Season.

FOR SALE BY
Cockburn Bros.

1876.

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AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE!
Blocks you can make your own
Frames, Crosses, Brackets,
Wall Pockets, Anchors,
Letters, &c.

A BASH BOX.

Only 25 & 30 cents per box.

gether with an assortment of

UL BOOKS SUITABLE FOR

and New Years Presents.

FOR SALE BY—

H. R. SMITH,
14 King Street.

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JOHN H. HUGHES,
W. H. WHITLOCK,
Nov. 17, 1876.

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT PAYS THE HEAD OF EVERY FAMILY to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

The Scientific American

which has been published weekly for the last thirty one years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States devoted to MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, INVENTIONS and NEW DISCOVERIES in the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated, and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the world; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repository of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record, not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Inventions and Discoveries in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Science abroad.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past thirty one years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest and the best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress, published in the world.

The practical Recipes are well worth ten times the subscription price, and for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, CHEMISTS, LOVERS OF SCIENCE and PEOPLE of ALL PROFESSIONS, will find THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every family, library, study, office and counting room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A new volume commences January 1st, 1877.

A year's number contains 52 pages and several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Terms, \$2 a year by mail, including postage, discount to Clubs. Special circulars, giving Club rates, sent free. Single copies mailed on receipt of 10 cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

IN connection with THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. A prospectus containing full directions for obtaining patents sent free. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Reference Book, a volume bound in cloth and gilt, containing the Patent Laws, Census of the U. S., and 142 Engravings of mechanical movements. Price 25 Cents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York; Branch Office, Cor. E. and 17th Sts., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE!

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of October, 1876.

J. P. BECKERTON,
D. F. CAMPBELL.

The Subscriber is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the late company. Those indebted are requested to pay within one month from date and save expense.

J. P. BECKERTON,
St. Andrew, Nov. 20, 1876.—no. 47.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JAMES BOYD, are requested to present the same duly attested to the Subscribers within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to pay the same immediately to Mr. C. E. O. Hatheway.

Dated St. Andrews, November 9, 1876.

C. E. O. HATHWAY, J. Executors,
no. 46—Juno.

ST. CROIX EXCHANGE,

Calais, Me.

W. H. YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.

A good Livery Stable connected with the House.

Livery Stable.

THANKFUL for the patronage extended to late firm of HUGHES & WHITLOCK, the subscriber begs to inform the public that he will continue the Livery Stable business, at the old stand, Megantic Hotel premises, and beg a strict attention and efforts to please, to meet a continuance of patronage.

W. H. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, N. v. 22, 1876.

St. Andrews Foundry

THE SUBSCRIBER having become Proprietor of this Foundry, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for Foundry Work, with punctuality and despatch.

STOVES of approved pattern, MILL, and SHIPS CASTINGS, and other foundry business attended to.

STOVE and STOVE PIPE for sale.

He returns his thanks for the liberal support given to the late firm of Lamb & Co., and from long experience and knowledge of the business, trusts to receive a continuance of patronage.

JAMES COAKLEY,
St. Andrews, Feb. 23, 1876.

WANTED.

WE WANT reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto page engravings. The work is published in Paris, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men or ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a prime position for two years, and good pay! Don't fail to write for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The work is being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literature, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co. of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers general agents as follows:

HAZEN B. BIGNBY & CO.,
29 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,
MONTREAL, QUE.

Valuable Stand

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable stand for Travellers' Home or Tavern, situated near the junction of the Road and Great Road to St. George.

On the premises are a well finished store and a half house, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with beans, peas, carrots, &c.

The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or private residence, being within 5 miles of the Town of St. George.

Terms made known by the proprietor on the premises, or at the "Standard" Office.

JAMES ORR, JR.,
St. George, July 13, 1876.

WESLEY'S HYMNS

Bibles & Hymns,

in variety of Bindings.

Also—A few copies of the

METHODIST DISCIPLINE,

CHURCH SERVICES, and

COMMON PRAYERS

A SPLENDID Assortment of BIBLES

in new styles of Binding just received.

H. R. SMITH,
14 King St.

FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERED.

All kinds of Furniture upholstered in the latest style.

LOUNGES and EASY CHAIRS.

Formal and made to order.

DISSEMINATE PATENT PATENT PATENT.

NO. 10, 1876. WAITER BRACKELEY, 69 St. George.

All orders promptly attended to.

Letters by mail will receive immediate attention.

WM. FORTUNE,
ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that they have purchased the stock and trade of the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,

and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:

Drugs, Chemicals,

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy Articles

and Stationery,

and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

Preparations carefully Compounded.

J. C. COCKBURN,
B. A. COCKBURN.

Dr. Cockburn can be Consulted at his Office at the Drug Store: Residence on Edward street.

St. Andrews, May 31, 1876.

AGENTS LOOK HERE!

We want agents in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Simsbury and Charlottetown, to sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary or commission. Send for circular giving full information.

THOMPSON & CO.,
No. 40, N. B.
Proprietors of Patent

16, 1875. 3m

Stevenson's Hall.

Having been leased by the

ST. ANDREWS AMATEUR BAND

Persons wishing to rent the same for Exhibitions or other Entertainments, are requested to apply to

E. S. POLLEYS, Secretary,
St. Andrews.

Apr. 6, 1876.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.

Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk Railway.

Parties going to Canada, California and all points West, will find this Route the cheapest and most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco } 75 An Cy
via Portland }
Do do Boston } 50 "

Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office.

Jan. 12—1 yr C. M. LAMB, AGENT.

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof, and request all persons liable to be rated to bring in to the Assessors within thirty days after publication of this Notice, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

And further the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capt. Balen and Green, on King Street; in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875.

Dated 26th day of April, 1876.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors
J. R. BRADFORD, do
J. DENNISMORE, do

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of the late Edward Lynott, Jr., of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to file the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to

JAMES BOGUE

of Saint George as her agent.

Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1875.

SARAH LYNOTT

Administratrix.

CHARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS.

April 6, 1876.

ORDERED—That all Persons to whom LICENSES for SKILL, LIQUOR may be granted in future, be required to take out and pay for the same within twenty days after the close of the Sessions granting the same, and that the name of all parties to whom Licenses may be granted, and who fail to comply with this notice, be published by the Clerk of the Peace in any newspaper printed in the County, said entries to be published within ten days after the expiration of twenty days aforesaid.

ORDERED—That a copy of this notice be published forthwith in the STANDARD Courier and Journal, two weeks in each.

Extract from minutes

GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of the Peace.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of James W. Street, Esq., late of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MATILDA STREET,
GEO. D. STREET, Executors.

S. D. BERTON, 3m1

St. Andrews, April 3,

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to an order of Sessions relating thereto, that the undermentioned persons only have settled in fall for Tavern Licence

in this County since April last, viz

William Morrison

David Green,

Miss McLeod,

Edwin Hatch,

James Neal,

B. D. Dunbar,

James Murphy,

John Frawley,

Robert Boone,

James McCreedy,

John Leont, Jr.,

Daniel Riordan,

John Sharland,

Campo Bella.

GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace.

St. Andrews, May 30, 1876.

Blanks of Every Description Printed at this Office.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, NOVEMBER 1876.

OUR DEPARTMENTS ARE NOW WELL ASSORTED for the WINTER TRADE.

SPECIAL LINES IN

MATALASSE, NAP AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

DRESS GOODS IN ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS, PRINTS, COTTONS, TWEED, FLANNELS AND COTTON FLANNELS, SCOTCH YARNS, BLANKETS, ULSTERS,

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Hats & Caps, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Nov. 22d.—no. 47.

ODELL & TURNER.

HENRY R. SMITH REMOVAL:

No. 14 KING STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BOOKS.

STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS

All the Standard English and American Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary Papers, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Account, Billing, Tissue Papers.

FANCY AND INITIAL NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Blank Memorandums and Pocket Books.

Fancy Goods—consisting of

Opera Glasses, Fans, Purse, Ladies' Traveling Stethoscopes, Games, Trinquets, Base Balls and Bats, Stereoscopes, Paint Boxes, &c., &c.

Sunday School Union Depository,

Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries at other Sunday School requisites at the very low price that can be imported for.

St. John, Aug. 25, 1874.

MEGANTIC HOTEL,

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named House and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

TRAVELLERS

AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor, and by careful attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c.

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on the premises.

JAMES NEILL,
Manager.

St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

A GIFT.

For Every Reader of THE STANDARD.

BY AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHER,

THE

HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPANION,

a new eight-page illustrated paper, elegantly printed and devoted to

HOUSEKEEPING

in all its branches, will be sent "on trial" for one month FREE to every reader of THE STANDARD.

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NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the ESTATE of JAMES ORR, Jr., late of Saint George, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARTHA P. ORR,
Sole Executrix.

St. Andrews, July 26th, 1876.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

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TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for STOVES, REPAIRS and other work done at the Foundry will call at once and settle; as all accounts unpaid after the 1st NOVEMBER will be placed in legal hands for collection.

JAS. COCKLEY,
St. Andrews, Oct. 26th, 1876

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